

Important from the Rio Grande.
ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT OF AN AMERICAN CAPTAIN—TWENTY FILIBUSTERS ARRESTED BY THE U.S. MARSHAL.
(From the Brownsville Flag, Oct. 1.)

Last week, Captain Armstrong, an officer on the steamer Comanche, was arrested by the military authorities of Mexico, and detained in a manner that can only be accounted for by a desire to harass and annoy our citizens. The facts relating to this arrest, as we heard them related by an eye witness, are as follows:

The steamer was on her upward trip from this place, and when a short distance below Rio Grande city the boat ran out of wood. There being none on the American, Captain King ordered some of his men to take the yawl across to the Mexican bank, and there purchase sufficient to take them to where wood could be procured. Captain Armstrong, who was clerk of the boat, with his companion, Captain King, accompanied the party after the wood. Captain Armstrong taking gun with him, with which to arm himself while the hands were at work. He had stayed but a short distance from his party when he was met by a band of soldiers, who pursued him to the river and there arrested him, and carried him prison to Camargo.

Now, the more fact of this arrest might be excusable had there not been, as recently, a meeting of commanding officers of the army crossing armament, commanding the arrival of the crossing armament that took place, might argue justification. But such was not the case. Immediately after the arrival of the boat at Rio Grande City, Captain King stated the facts to the commandant of the American post of Fort Hancock, and together they related the occurrence to the commandant of the Mexican forces at Camargo, proving the entire ignorance or the part of Captain Armstrong of the prohibitory decree, and his innocence of any criminal intent, and secured his discharge. No other reason can be urged for his detention. The innocent could have been proven by almost every inhabitant of Camargo, if not by the Mexican commanding officer himself—having been running the river for the last seven years, and favorably known to every one on either bank.

All this would not suffice for those who are "selected with a little brief authority," however. They have their prisoners, and must needs annoy him. So, they have him sent to the prison of Wool Metacore, must be observed, and in the same time, as an American citizen, for no offence, in fact, must be incarcerated in a loathsome prison, perhaps with the vilest of felons, until the modern Fasces of this frontier, hundreds of miles distant, shall be compelled to its liberty.

ARMED.—We learn that some fifteen or twenty of the leaders in the revolution now going on in Mexico have been arrested by the United States Marshal, and together a charge has been laid against them. It is said that the rebels violated our neutrality laws, and are violating them. Captain King, and others, are among those who, some months since, are said to have crossed the river under his command, may be guilty of the charge; but we cannot see what offence the late actors in the gallant scenes at Victoria, now claiming the temporary hospitality of our people, have committed against any of our laws. Their examination, we learn, is to take place on Monday, when possibly we may learn some new feature in international law.

Serious Work in Kansas.
COLLISION BETWEEN NEW ENGLANDERS AND MISSOURI BLAME.

A correspondent of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, writing from Lawrence, Kansas Territory, under date of October 4, says:

Disputes and collisions with our Missouri neighbors from Missouri— are becoming daily more frequent, and open ruptures more probable. Within a few days they have taken down and removed the tents of our squatters, and burned the cabins, while the owners were absent at work. Most of them were, however, disputed claims, and as we mean to act clearly and decidedly on the defensive, it was thought best not to come into open collision with them, but to abandon the claims. A case occurred this forenoon, however, which occasions a great commotion in our camp. A member of our company took a claim this morning near the city, and immediately put up a cabin on it, and covered it with hay.

Some eight or ten Missourians presented themselves, and were heard to say, among other things, "that the d—d Yankees were taking everything they could get." A portion of them proceeded to tear down the cabin and burn it, while five of them armed with mounted on horseback lay back as a corps of marines needed. On the news being brought to camp at noon, the Missourians, who were a sufficient volunteer force, all armed with rifles and revolvers, who were to proceed immediately to the scene of the outrage, obtain satisfaction for the loss sustained, and expel the intruders; but upon consultation it was determined to defer it to this evening, as their work is very urgent, and probably the intruders would be scattered. To-night we may expect a collision, and possibly some live fire, should the enemy stand fire, which, however, we do not much expect.

Oct. 5.—I was disappointed in an opportunity to send the above to Kansas this morning, so I will add a little to it.

To-day circumstances wear a more serious aspect than heretofore, and I fear the end is not yet. One man named Baldwin has contested, and still contends a claim occupied by a party of our city, notwithstanding the law of the United States that a claim for farm purposes cannot be held where required for city purposes.

Baldwin has occupied a tent upon it, as has also a member of our party, in order to keep possession. Baldwin has arranged in some manner with a speculator by the name of Starr, a Southerner, claiming to be from Indiana, who has laid it out into a city. We also, some weeks since, sent the boundaries of our city, including that portion, to Washington, to be used for city purposes, and included it in the drawn plan of our city, and are now surveying it.

This forenoon the workers in camp and vicinity were startled by the report that the other party were pulling down our tent on the premises. There was an immediate rush to the place; our Marshal in the van unarmed, followed by another named Bond, with a revolver. They met the enemy with a warning in which was loaded the tent and baggage which it contained, and from the beginning of the party. They had two or three rifle, which they presented, and threatened to fire, but Bond caught the horses by the bit, presented his revolver and told them to "fire." The Marshal unloaded the tent, and in the meantime, others coming up it was reported to its former place in a hurry. The enemy did not fire, but despatched a boy on horseback in some direction, and a man also on horseback in another, for reinforcements. Whether from prudential or other reasons, but few of the reinforcements sent for came.

Our party, to the number of twenty or thirty—all that were in the vicinity of the camp—assembled on the ground, armed to the teeth with rifles, revolvers and fowling pieces, and had the enemy returned and made an attack, there would have been bloody work. They are in consultation this afternoon, and what the result will be I am unable to say. We shall set a strong guard to-night on the disputed claim, also around our camp, as they will fire it, I doubt not, in a moment, if they do not.

These details will show you some of the phases of our poor life here. We are not idle without stirring incidents and occasions for excitement. As I close this letter for the person who will take it to Kansas, (Mo.) to mail it, is reported the enemy are in our vicinity, and our men are hurrying out to protect our rights. Two sets of guards for different localities are detailed for the night. A lawyer is drafting an instrument for the formation of minute men, which will be organized to-night. Every man in the position of soldierous men are the most unreasonable things in the world. They say "no Yankee and Cillies ever known to fire." They said forget history, but will find their error corrected if they commit any aggressive act. We shall see. Yours, &c.

P.—The military company has been formed, and called the "Regulating Guards," to be armed with rifles, revolvers and bowie knife. About thirty of these present.

By a gentleman from Fort Leavenworth, we learn that it was currently reported there that a grand attack was to be made upon us yesterday by the Missourians, with the intention of exterminating us, and they were very anxious to hear the result.

From Texas.

The Galveston *Times* of the 16th instant, says there were then no cases of fever in the city, except among those who had imprudently returned, or among the shipping. Mr. Gordon Gaston, of Fort Bend county, had died of the disease at Washington, Texas.

The same paper says the Brazos river was again flowing low.

The Houston *Telegraph* states that there had been considerable increase in the mortality from yellow fever during the 16th. There were four interments on the 11th, four on the 12th, and three on the 13th. The opinion prevailed, however, that the sickness was over.

The Victoria *Advocate* says that two cases of yellow fever had occurred in that town; one a young man in the government employment at Indianola, the other a teamster from Lavaca. Both were getting well, and the town was entirely healthy, with the exception of a few cases.

The Galveston paper reported that the first passage through that canal was made by the steamboat Galveston on the 12th instant.

The *Live Boats of the Arctic*.—The metallic life boat from the ill-fated Arctic, on Saturday last, was this morning put into the Delaware, at Brown & Godwin's wharf, above First street. A great number of persons gathered to witness the arrival of the boat, which was in a condition to be put into service again.

The Brownsville *Flag* of the 7th inst., reports the arrest of Capt. Armstrong, clerk of the steamboat Comanche, and his imprisonment at Camargo, for having violated the order that no one should cross the river without a passport. He had indeed gone ashore with a party to collect wood, and had simply gone.

race of the decree. This was represented to the Mexican authorities, but they refused to release him.

The report of the repulse of the insurgents is fully confirmed. They had re-crossed the Bravo, driven quite out of the Mexican territory. Many of them were in Brownsville.

The crops throughout Texas will be generally good, it is said.

Commerce of Turkey.

(From the London Banker's Circular.)
That the Turkish territories abound in numerous sources of natural wealth it cannot be denied, but how far they can be rendered available for the coast of the present war remains to be seen. There is little doubt that European improvements could be introduced into Turkey, the agricultural capabilities of the soil could be greatly improved. The Turks in grain, in my judgment, are almost impossible for a considerable time of the year.

The growth of maize in the principality of Moldavia was at first a mere incidental circumstance; and the wealth derived from this source has been annually increasing for several years. The exports of grain from Turkey to this country have increased considerably, as the following statement shows:

Where exported
United Kingdom. Other grain exported
United Kingdom.

Years.	Quarters.	Quarters.
1846.	32,725	45,480
1847.	142,899	77,582
1848.	32,582	35,000
1849.	182,387	58,127
1850.	135,558	358,475
1851.	330,839	759,240
1852.	127,470	787,117
1853.	478,466	930,704

We doubt whether any other State in Europe has shown a more rapid development in its agriculture than Turkey in the same period of time. The same may be said of Egypt, well known in ancient history as the most productive corn growing country in the world. Mr. M. de Jonnes, an eminent French writer on agricultural statistics, states that new soils in a general climate multiply the production of wheat twelve times as fast as that of the colder climates of Europe; and it is said that the Turkish provinces produce the finest maize that can be grown. The following statement shows the average wheat and other grain exports from Egypt to this country since 1845:

Where exported Other grain exported
from Egypt. from Egypt.

Years.	Quarters.	Quarters.
1844.	1,000	4,000
1845.	128,890	413,500
1846.	17,171	341,311
1847.	138,273	264,464
1848.	247,245	310,929
1849.	1,000	22,000
1850.	182,560	225,000
1851.	394,688	383,077
1852.	319,906	285,223

The value of our exports to Turkey, including the Principalities, and Syria and Palestine, have increased in the above period to nearly a million a year; and to Egypt the increase has been from \$495,674 in 1846, to about \$1,000,000 in 1852. While the imports from, and exports to Russia, have progressed in an opposite direction. It is believed that if the Principalities of Walachia and Moldavia were to be cultivated, the Turkish provinces would yield immense supplies. At present the land is cultivated by a system of serfdom, which prevails in the Bayards, or masters, stipulate for a certain quantity of work to be done by the serfs, and therefore never trouble themselves beyond getting a home in the most miserable way possible, leaving the rest to the master.

Some idea may be formed of the knowledge of agriculture as a science, when it is known that where they kill their cattle in the winter season, no part of the dressings are allowed to remain on the fallow land for fear of injuring the crops. The custom also prevails of allowing the ground to lie fallow for two years after a crop is produced.

It was not until 1842 that the Turkish government permitted the export of grain; between that and 1846 the exports of Indian corn were from 500,000 to 1,000,000 quarters, or 110 per cent. The quantity in the exports of Indian corn from Galicia was from 500,000 to 1,270,745 quarters, or 110 per cent. The quantity of wheat exported from Ibrahim during the same period increased from 647,909 quarters to 1,263,909 quarters, or 180 per cent. The increase in the exports of Indian corn from the same port was from 242,310 quarters to 1,449,619 quarters, or 545 per cent. Some opinion may be formed of the extent of the agricultural resources of Turkey under an improved system of management, if under its present system such results have been accomplished.

It is to the above we add the commercial importance of the Ottoman Empire, there is no country in Europe that unfolds so many encouraging prospects as that of Turkey. First of all, there is the trade of the Danube; next comes Smyrna, and then Trebizond, at Galatz and Braila, on the Danube, are the chief entrepôts. The British manufacturers, and the trading that was formerly carried on at Trieste at Marseilles, has of late been transacted direct with England in these places. This has been so well understood by Russia that she has long been a wary of the effect of allowing the Saxon monarch to share the port of Trieste.

Young America," is to be repeated this evening, in which the Misses Bateman will appear, and the Sisters Rousset will perform in the grand ballet of "La Maja Provençale."—**THEATRE.**—Shakespeare's comedy of "Twelfth Night" is to be played for the last time, this evening, as it must be laid aside for forthcoming novelties. Those who have not seen this great dramatic production should go to this evening, as it is not likely another opportunity will afford them for a long time.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Mr. Grattan Dawson, the tragedian, is announced to appear in Shakespear's tragedy of "Hamlet," Mr. C. J. Smith as the ghost of Hamlet's father, and Mrs. W. Jones as Ophelia. Miss Leslie and Miss Hampton will dance a double Irish jig.

WALLACE'S THEATRE.—The "Woolly Skirt" Miss Hathaway (a great favorite) sustained three characters, and the concluding piece will be the "Young Actresses"—all the leading artists in the casts.

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